Symbol | Name | Synonyms | Organism

KLK14 kallikrein 14 | Kallikrein-14 precursor, Kallikrein-like protein 6, KLKL6, KLK-L6 | Homo sapiens

UniProt	Q9P0G3, Q6S089, Q1RMZ2
OMIM	606135
NCBI Gene	43847
NCBI RefSeq	NP_071329
NCBI RefSeq	NM_022046
NCBI UniGene	43847
NCBI Accession	AAK48524, AAK48523

Homologues of KLK14 ...

Interaction information for KLK14 ...

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Human kallikrein 14 (KLK14) is a steroid hormone-**regulated** member of the tissue kallikrein family of serine proteases, for which a prognostic and diagnostic value in breast cancer has been suggested. [2006]

Given the above, we determined the prognostic significance of KLK14 expression in breast cancer. [2002]

KLK14 mRNA levels ranged from 0 to 1,219 arbitrary units in breast cancer tissues, with a mean+/-s.e. of 136+/-22. [2002]

We conclude that KLK14 expression, as assessed by quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, is an independent marker of unfavourable prognosis for breast cancer. [2002]

Human kallikrein 14: a new potential biomarker for ovarian and breast cancer. [2003]

Expression of human Kallikrein 14 (KLK14) in breast cancer is associated with higher tumour grades and positive nodal status. [2006]

We found that seven KLK genes (KLK5, KLK6, KLK7, KLK8 [?], KLK10, KLK11, and KLK14) are up-regulated in ovarian cancer. [2003]

Given that KLK14 is hormonally regulated, differentially expressed in endocrine-related cancers, and a prognostic marker for breast and ovarian cancer at the mRNA level, we hypothesize that its encoded protein, hK14, like hK3/prostate-specific antigen, may constitute a new biomarker for endocrine-related malignancies. [2003]

Our preliminary results show that KLK14 is down-regulated, at the mRNA level, in breast, testicular, prostatic, and ovarian cancer. [2001]

KLK14 is a new, independent, and favorable prognostic marker for ovarian cancer. [2003]

We conclude that KLK14 is clearly overexpressed in breast cancer in comparison to normal breast tissues and is positively associated with conventional parameters of tumour aggressiveness, but due to a missing association with survival times, the use of KLK14 immunohistochemistry as a prognostic marker in breast cancer is questionable. [2006]

To further characterise the value of KLK14 as a breast tumour marker, we have carefully analysed KLK14 expression in normal breast tissue and breast cancer both on the RNA level by real-time RT-PCR (n = 39), and on the protein level (n = 127) using a KLK14-specific antibody for immunohistochemistry. [2006]

Concept & Implementation by Robert Hoffmann

Recent studies have demonstrated that KLK14 gene expression is up-regulated in prostate and breast cancer tissues, and that higher expression levels correlate with more aggressive tumors. [2005]

Similar to other kallikrein genes, KLK14 was found to be regulated by steroid hormones, particularly androgens and progestins, in breast and ovarian cancer cell lines. [2002]

KLK14 overexpression was found to be a significant predictor of decreased disease-free survival (hazard ratio of 2.31, P=0.001) and overall survival (hazard ratio of 2.21, P=0.005). [2002]

To study KLK14 gene expression in endocrine-related cancers, we studied its hormonal regulation in breast and ovarian cancer cell lines. [2003]

Concordantly with the RNA data, cytoplasmic KLK14 protein expression was significantly higher in invasive breast carcinomas compared to normal breast tissues (P = 0.003). [2006]

Cox multivariate analysis indicated that KLK14 was an independent prognostic indicator of disease-free survival and overall survival. [2002]

We studied KLK14 expression in 178 histologically confirmed epithelial breast carcinomas by quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction and correlated with clinicopathological variables (tumour stage, grade, histotype etc.) and with outcome (disease-free survival and overall survival), monitored over a median of 76 months. [2002]

KLK14 is a newly discovered human kallikrein gene that is mainly expressed in the central nervous system and endocrine tissues. [2003]

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Since KLK14 was found to be regulated by steroid hormones in prostate cancer cell lines, we hypothesized that it will be differentially expressed in prostate cancer tissues compared to their normal counterparts. [2003]

KLK14 is expressed in a variety of tissues, but the highest levels of KLK14 are found in the central nervous system, including brain, cerebellum, and spinal cord. [2001]

KLK14 also has independent prognostic value in subgroups of patients with a tumour size progestin receptor status. [2002]

4. KLK14 is approximately 5.4 kb in length spanning seven exons and, by Northern blot analysis, transcribes two alternative transcripts present only in prostate (1.5 kb) and skeletal muscle (1.9 kb). [2001]

Identification and characterization of KLK14, a novel kallikrein serine protease gene located on human chromosome 19q13.4 and expressed in prostate and skeletal muscle. [2001]

in situ hybridization revealed that, in prostate, KLK14 is expressed by both benign and malignant glandular epithelial cells, thus exhibiting an expression pattern similar to that of two other prostatic kallikreins, KLK2 and KLK3, which encode K2 and prostate-specific antigen, respectively. [2001]

The up-regulation of the KLK14 gene in advanced and more aggressive tumors may indicate a possible role for the hK14 protein in tumor spread and opens the possibility of hK14 being a candidate new marker for prostate cancer diagnosis and prognosis. [2003]

KLK14 could be immunohistochemically detected in sweat ducts, preferentially in the intraepidermal parts (the acrosyringium), and in sweat glands. [2006]

Endometrial KLK14 mRNA expression was not detectable on days 5 and 10 but was expressed on days 0, 12, 15, and 17 of the estrous cycle and pregnancy. [2006]

KLK14 expression was localized in the uterine L and G epithelium, and stroma throughout the endometrium after day 10. [2006]

Human Kallikrein-related Peptidase 14 (KLK14) Is a New Activator Component of the KLK Proteolytic Cascade: POSSIBLE FUNCTION IN SEMINAL PLASMA AND SKIN. [2008]

When all other prognostic variables were controlled in the multivariate analysis, KLK14 retained its prognostic significance (progression-free and overall survival, respectively, hazard ratios, 0.43 and 0.53; P = .027 and .014). [2003]